

A Piece of Buffalo Hide



CHRISTMAS 1911



A PIECE OF BUFFALO HIDE

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BUFFALO, AND PARTICULARLY
OF THE ROUND-UP OF THE GREAT PABLO HERD

IN MONTANA AND ITS REMOVAL TO
WESTERN CANADA



WINNIPEG:
CHRISTMAS, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN



From the Presses of
The Free Press Job Printing Department
Winnipeg, Canada



THE FREE PRESS asks you to accept, with its best wishes to you for Christmas, the accompanying little souvenir designed to commemorate the action taken to save from extinction and preserve for future generations, on a reservation in Western Canada, the largest and at one time the most important of all the big game of the continent. Forming part of this souvenir is a piece of the hide of one of the buffalo of the famous Pablo herd which the

Dominion Government purchased in 1906. The rounding up of that herd into corrals at Ravalli, Montana, the loading of the animals into cars for their railway journey to the domain in Western Canada set apart for them and their descendants, and their unloading, formed a stirring chain of events which attracted wide attention at the time. It was a big undertaking, successfully carried through, with the loss of only a few animals, whose skins were secured by the Free Press. As it was at the time of the year

when the fur of the buffalo is in the worst condition, these skins were stripped and tanned, and a piece of one of them is now yours.



NOT since the old days, when the buffalo roamed the prairies in their thousands, have there been such scenes as were witnessed in the round-up of the Pablo herd. From the narrative of the special correspondent of the Free Press, who took part in it, there is room here only for the following portion of the description of the first attempt made by Mr. Pablo and the force of a score of cowboys—not a large enough force, as the result proved—whom he mustered for the purpose:

"They rode the range all that day without even finding the herds. On the following day good fortune smiled on them, and they ran a bunch of sixty-six into the corrals at the Pablo ranch, about nine or ten miles distant, without much difficulty. Next morning found the riders early on the range with fresh mounts. For hours they searched the ravines and the bad lands along the Pend Oreille River. Then suddenly a great herd of 125 head was sighted, and Mr. Pablo marshalled his force for the attack. The horses were rested, saddle cinches were tightened, and then they swept up on the herd, and the drive was on. All went smoothly until the buffalo realized that they were

being forced off their range and beyond what is known as the Round Butte, a little hillock which can be seen for miles and which seems to be to them, as it is to travellers in that direction, a guiding landmark. A great bull led a break for liberty, and in a moment chaos seemed to break loose. It was upon level prairie, where the contest could be witnessed for miles.

"For an hour the plain seemed alive with scurrying buffalo and flying horsemen, ~~dashing-hither-and-thither-to-prevent-sections-of-the-herd-from-breaking-back.~~ Sometimes the cowboys were the pursuers and sometimes they were the pursued. Old gows, whose calves showed distress under the strain of the forced pursuit, were the most persistent and defiant in their dashes for liberty, and the most dangerous and vicious when brought to bay. Goaded to desperation, the herd began to scatter like chaff before the wind, rushing behind and before the riders, away to liberty in the mountains miles beyond the Pend Oreille River, until finally only thirty head remained within the cordon of riders.

"By splendid driving, almost reckless in its daring, they were driven to the very wings of the corral. Here they made a final mad rush for liberty, and the jaded horses were unable to cope with the situation or to respond to the spur. Thus every buffalo escaped, the thirty head taking almost as many different directions back to their range, while the exhausted riders and weary horses were laid up for recuperation. The absolute failure of this drive convinced Mr. Pablo of the utter futility of attempting the round-up with the number of riders at his command; and he accordingly decided to discontinue the work for a few days, in an effort to secure more men. He wanted fifty more, and scoured the ranges for four days canvassing for assistance; but only twenty-three could

he secured. With these the round-up was resumed, and for two days they waged a losing warfare with the buffalo, capturing only eleven in that time, although large herds were driven almost to the corral on several occasions.

"The hunters were expert cowboys, daredevil roughriders, as light-hearted, free and bold as any who ever sat on the hurricane deck of a cayuse or rode the famous ranges of Montana. Their big sombreros, their dusky skins, their leather or goatskin chaps, their heels adorned by long clanking spurs, and their blooded horses decked by deft creations of their hands in the form of leather or hair lariats or silver-mounted bridles. There was the same cautious approach upon the herds that marked the methods of old time hunters, then a reckless gallop, a great cloud of dust, a thunder of hoofs, and a mad, impetuous stampede of the frightened, snorting, frenzied herd, rushing through the open valleys or up and down the rugged sides of the Peñe Oreille Mountains in an effort to escape the pursuit of the flying riders, who at times seemed to be everywhere. Occasionally the sharp crack of a six-shooter was heard, as the riders, battling with some obstreperous bull bent on breaking back, fired to send him in the direction desired.

"The buffalo, in spite of his great size and somewhat ungainly appearance, is as agile as a cat. The remarkable speed at which they travel is as surprising as their power of endurance, which permits them to maintain a killing pace for hours in their flight. Starting with an easy lope, they soon develop a swinging gallop, and it requires a good horse indeed to outstrip them in the dash at a break-away. Even the little calves seem capable of developing unlimited speed, and can keep pace with the herd on the wildest rout or in swimming the strongest torrent. They appear almost like yellow streaks as they scud along over the prairie."



HE herd was scattered all over the range of one hundred square miles of territory in small bands numbering anywhere from twelve to fifty head, each with its own individual leader. When the bands were driven together there were many sanguinary battles for supremacy among the bulls—battles of giants they were. These fights the daring cowboys had to prevent as far as possible, to save valuable animals from destroying each other. Two hundred head, the majority of which were bulls, and many of them the veteran leaders of the herds—enormous shaggy fellows, weighing over a ton each—were finally corralled and securely loaded on board train. Block and tackle had to be used to haul many of them up the chutes bodily and into their stalls in the cars. During these loading operations there were many exciting incidents. Finally the buffalo were all got aboard; and the trainload, consisting of seventeen cars, containing two hundred head, was rushed through to its destination on a passenger schedule. Many of the buffalo were just as hard to get off the cars as they had been to get on, and had to be dragged out with tackle. One of the largest bulls, which had given a great deal of trouble at Ravalli, walked quietly down the chute from the car, at the end of the journey, and slowly made his way in a

straight line for a distance of about half a mile. He then lay down and refused to move and to take any food or drink. The next day he was found to be dead.

The buffalo park at Wainwright is 107,000 acres in extent, entirely enclosed by a strong wire fence, which is 73 miles in length. The park is half a mile from Wainwright station, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, on the north; and four miles from Amisk, on the C.P.R. Winnipeg-Edmonton line, on the south. It is partially wooded. The Battle River runs through the west end, and the Ribstone Creek through the south, and there are also several large sheets of water. On the hay meadows within the limits, some two thousand tons of hay can be cut yearly. On May 1 last, there was in the park 856 head of buffalo, and the estimated number of calves for this year is 200, while the loss has been four head. There was also in the park at that time 16 elk, 11 moose, 26 deer and 13 antelope. At Elk Island Park, another Government reservation, near Lamont station, on the C.P.R., there are 53 buffalo, 28 elk, 7 moose and 30 deer; and at Banff there are 27 buffalo, 19 moose, 15 elk and 12 deer. This makes a total of 1,132 head of buffalo. Under normal conditions the increase will be from 25 to 30 per cent. annually, and the losses not over 2 per cent., judging from past records.



IT WAS in the spring of 1873 or 1874 that Walking Coyote, a Pend Oreille Indian, captured four little buffalo calves—two bulls and two heifers—which eventually formed the foundation of the Allard-Pablo herd. He, together with his squaw and stepson, had been wintering with the Peigan Indians on the Milk River, close to the international boundary and near where the town of Buffalo now stands. During a hunting expedition the four calves were cut out of a great herd and, in accordance with a pathetic characteristic of the buffalo, often noted by old plainsmen, they followed the horses of the hunters who had either slain their mothers or separated them from their calves. Next spring Walking Coyote brought his four little proteges to St. Ignatius Mission, the centre of the Flathead Reservation, the calves following the ponies across the Rocky Mountains to their future home. They became pets about the Mission. When the heifers were four years old each had a calf. From that time on they increased slowly, year by year, until in 1884 they numbered thirteen head, and their Indian owner, finding them too great a tax on his resources, decided to dispose of them. Mr. D. McDonald, a Hudson's Bay Company factor,

entered into negotiations to purchase the buffalo, but at this juncture Charles A. Allard, who was then ranching on the Reservation, became impressed with the possibility of profitable investment in this small herd.

Allard was a very shrewd, farseeing business man, quick to grasp such an opportunity as this afforded, realizing that within a few years the buffalo would be valuable as specimens. He succeeded in interesting his fellow-rancher and friend of his boyhood, Michel Pablo, in his project, and they entered into partnership and bought ten of Walking Coyote's herd, paying \$250 a head for them. The money was paid over to Walking Coyote, who insisted on getting the actual cash, in small bills.—It is related that Messrs. Pablo and Allard were busily engaged in counting the money at the agreed-upon place of meeting with Walking Coyote, beside a stream. The Indian had not yet arrived. They were dividing the money into piles of \$100 each, a stone being placed upon each pile as a paper weight. Suddenly a squirrel or mink ran by them, and they started to give chase, forgetting for the moment the large sum of money left lying on the ground. It may be added that sad was the fate of Walking Coyote, for, after receiving the money for the herd, he went to Missoula, and after a short season of dissipation there was found dead under a bridge.



UNDER the supervision of Messrs. Pablo and Allard the herd increased rapidly till it became the most numerous herd in the world, from which the majority of the specimens of individual collectors, including the larger number of those of the Yellowstone Park, were secured. In 1893 they bought the remnant of "Buffalo" Jones' herd at Omaha, securing twenty-six purebred animals and eighteen hybrids, which infused new blood into their stock. This gave them thirty-six thoroughbreds, from which the herd was built up. The animals making up the "Buffalo" Jones herd were secured by that gentleman, Col. C. J. Jones, from Col. Bedson of Stony Mountain, near Winnipeg, when the latter was warden of the penitentiary there. Col. Bedson had purchased them some time previously from the late Hon. James McKay, at one time Provincial Secretary of Manitoba, by whom the collection was originally made about the time that Walking Coyote captured his four buffalo calves. A portion of the same herd was purchased by Sir Donald A. Smith (now Lord Strathcona) and were presented by him to the Dominion Government. With the exception of four, which the city of Winnipeg was allowed to retain, they were sent to Banff.





WHEN Mr. Pablo, who eventually became the sole owner of the herd, decided to dispose of it, in bulk if possible, he first offered it to the United States Government. Ex-President Roosevelt heartily approved of the proposal to purchase the herd, but Congress failed to accept his suggestion to make the necessary appropriation. Mr. Pablo's agent then approached the American Bison Society, but the Society had not sufficient funds to secure an option on the herd. Not long afterwards Mr. Pablo received final notification from Washington that the reservation upon which his ranch was located was to be thrown open for settlement. This was indeed a serious proposition for him to face—one which meant that it was absolutely impossible for him to retain the buffalo and his thousands of cattle there beyond a limited time. It was at this stage that the Canadian Government was approached through Mr. Howard Douglas, Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks, who strongly recommended the purchase of the herd. The Department of the Interior at once requested Mr. Douglas to go to Ravalli to inspect the animals. This was in June, 1906. Mr. Douglas succeeded in securing a sixty-day option on the herd, together with an estimate of cost, including transportation to Canada. The sum involved

was in the neighborhood of \$150,000, to which must be added the cost of a range and fences, aggregating a figure so high that the Government hesitated at first to make such a heavy expenditure for reasons which were largely sentimental. Finally the Government reconsidered the matter, and the negotiations were resumed and carried to a successful conclusion.



N 1521 Cortez, the Spanish conqueror of Mexico, reached Montezuma's capital, the City of Mexico, and there in the menagerie saw the first buffalo to be viewed by European eyes. The menagerie and the beast are thus described by Antonio de Solis ("Conquest of Mexico," 1684):

"In the second Square of the same house were the Wild Beasts, which were either presents to Montezuma, or taken by his hunters, in strong Cages of Timber, rang'd in good Order, and under Cover: Lions, Tygers, Bears, and all others of the savage Kind which New-Spain produced; among which the greatest Rarity was the Mexican Bull; a wonderful composition of divers Animals. It has crooked Shoulders, with a Bunch on its Back like a Camel; its Flanks dry, its Tail large, and its Neck cover'd with Hair like a Lion. It is cloven-footed, its Head armed like that of a Bull, which it resembles in Fierceness, with no less strength and Agility."



THE chief natural enemies of the buffalo, in the inverse order of importance, were wolves, prairie fires, bogs, Indians and the rivers. Epidemic disease seems to have been unknown. Every buffalo band was followed by wolves, that picked off the young, the weak and the wounded, thus keeping their herds up to a good physical standard. But the destruction by wolves was not great. Prairie fires not only destroyed their food, but were the source of direct danger, as we realize in reading this extract from that most interesting and valuable record, "The Journal of Alexander Henry":

"Nov. 25, 1804. Plains burned in every direction and blind Buffalo seen every moment wandering about. The poor beasts have all the hair singed off, even the skin in many places is shrivelled up and terribly burned, and their eyes are swollen and closed fast. It was really pitiful to see them staggering about, sometimes running foul of a large stone, and other times tumbling down hill and falling into creeks, not yet dead. The fire having passed only yesterday these animals were still good and fresh, and many of them exceedingly fat. Our road was the summit of the Hair Hills (Pembina Mt.) where the open ground is uneven and intercepted by many small creeks running eastward. The country is stony and barren. At sunset we arrived at the Indian camp, having made an extraordinary day's ride, and seen an incredible number of dead and

dying, blind, lame; singed, and roasted Buffalo. The fire raged all night toward the S. W." (Vol. i, p. 253.)



HE obstinate adherence to one course that characterized the buffalo often led many to their death in the treacherous bogs. Hornaday says that in the summer of 1867 over two thousand out of a herd of about four thousand lost their lives in the quicksand of the Platte River near Plum Creek, while attempting to cross. He says further that it was a common thing for the voyageurs on the Missouri River to see buffalo helplessly mired in the quicksand along the shore. It is, indeed, hardly to be doubted, as Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton says, that every great bog and quicksand in the central northwestern portion of the continent would, on drainage, prove to be a buffalo boneyard dating from ancient days. The primitive Indian was far from being the greatest enemy of the buffalo. Armed only with a bow and arrow, or lance, and without the aid of a horse, he could scarcely count on the buffalo for regular support. By far the worst destroyer of the buffalo in ancient days was the treacherous ice in the spring. All winter the buffalo herds of the north had been fearlessly crossing and re-crossing the icebound rivers. Springtime came, with the impulse to wander further

north. The herds were more compacted now; they travelled slowly on their route; frozen river after frozen river was crossed. But a change set in: the ice grew rotten. To all appearance it was the same, but it would no longer bear the weight of the buffalo. The leaders of the herd went crashing through to death, and thousands more were pushed in by the oncoming multitude behind. The records of early travellers have much on this subject. To quote again from "Henry's Journal," we may cite the following observations made at Park River Post, a fort which he built on the Red River, 35 miles south of the international boundary:

"March 28, 1801. It (the ice) continued to drift on the 31st, bearing great numbers of dead Buffalo from above, which must have been drowned in attempting to cross while the ice was weak.

"Wednesday, April 1st. The river clear of ice, but drowned Buffalo continue to drift by entire herds. Several are lodged on the banks near the fort. The women cut up some of the fattest for their own use; the flesh appeared to be fresh and good. It is really astonishing what vast numbers have perished; they formed one continuous line in the current for two days and nights.

"May 1, 1801. The stench from the vast number of drowned Buffalo along the river intolerable.

"2d. Two hunters arrived from Grandes Fourches. . . They tell me the number of Buffalo lying along the beach and on the banks above passes all imagination:

they form one continuous line and emit a horrid stench. I am informed, that every spring it is about the same." (Vol. i, p. 177.)

The distance was thirty-five miles; a Buffalo every ten yards on each side would be within the terms of the description, and would total over 20,000 carcasses.

In John Macdonald's "Journal" we read, under date of May, 1875, when he was descending the Qu'Appelle River:

"Observing a good many carcasses of Buffalo in the river, and along the banks, I was taken up the whole day in counting them, and, to my surprise, found I had numbered, when we put up for the night, 7,360, drowned and mired along the river and in it. It is true, in one or two places I went on shore and walked from one carcass to the other, where they lay from three to five files deep."



THE early explorers who describe the immense number of the buffalo do not use anything more exact than superlative expressions, such as "countless herds," "incredible numbers," "teeming myriads," "the world one robe," and the like. Various careful estimates have been made by later authorities. Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, discussing the whole question at length, concludes that it would be entirely safe to place the primitive buffalo population at from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000. He appears to

believe, himself, that 75,000,000 would be not too high a figure. Some of the other authorities, including "Buffalo" Jones, make their estimates twice as large as Mr. Seton's. In the early days the buffalo held their own against the savages with their primitive weapons. But when the Indians had firearms the destruction of the buffalo proceeded apace. It is estimated that along about 1830 about 2,000,000 buffalo were being killed each year.



HACH buffalo herd was haunted by a flock of small black birds—cow birds, or buffalo birds, as they were called. These birds are still fond of the buffalo. In the fall of 1900 one of the flock that had made its headquarters during the summer at Silver Heights, just outside Winnipeg, where there were then several buffalo, was wounded. Unable to accompany its kinsfolk when they went South, it stayed with the buffalo at Silver Heights during the winter, especially with the biggest bull of the herd. Its food was the buffalo's food; by day it flitted near or warmed its toes in the wool of his back. By night it snuggled in a sort of nestling hollow it had made in the wool just back of his horns. He was its protector from famine, frost, animal and human foes, for he was so fierce that none dared go near him,

even to inspect more closely the cow bird that had committed itself to his charge; by the time spring came the bird was fat and fit.

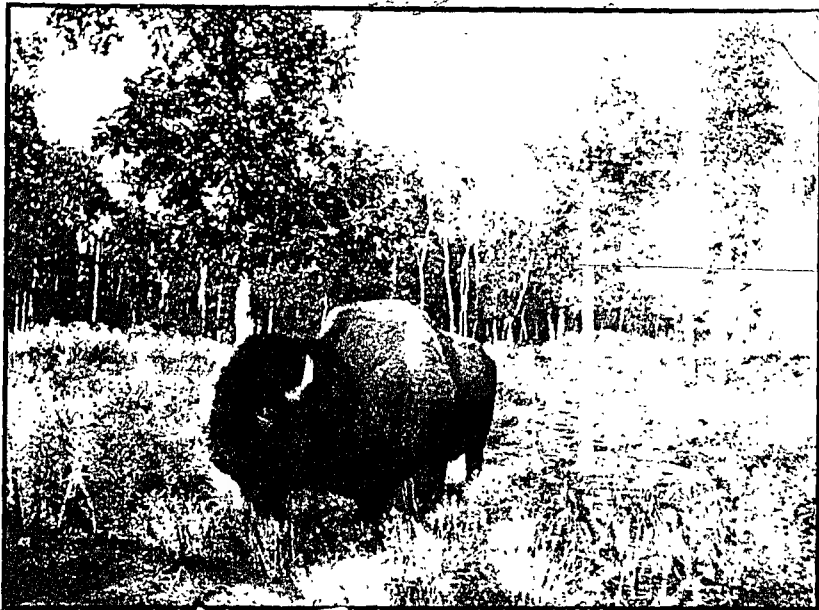


OME of the main buffalo trails have become permanent traffic routes. The reason is that a buffalo trail through the hills is the shortest and easiest that can be selected by long experience and thorough knowledge of the country. Mr. A. B. Hulbert, in his "Historic Highways of America," points out that the buffalo first planned the route through the Alleghenies by which the white men entered and possessed the Mississippi Valley. "The buffalo also marked out," he writes, "the most practical paths between the heads of our rivers—paths that are closely followed today by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Cleveland, Terminal & Valley, the Wabash and other great railroads. A notable instance of this is that the Baltimore & Ohio, between Grafton and Parkersburg (West Virginia), has followed a buffalo trail steadily through its course, and when it came to a more difficult point than usual, the railway

was compelled to tunnel at the strategic point of least elevation, and in two instances the trail runs exactly over the tunnel. The same thing occurs now in the building of new railways."



WHAT boy or young man is there of the present generation who does not feel regret that he was born too late to see the buffalo herds roaming over the prairies? Those herds, in their countless multitudes, have long since vanished into the irrevocable past. The extermination of the buffalo was inevitable. ~~They ranged the plains that were needed by the out-crowded~~ human swarms of Europe. Producing buffalo was not the best use for those vast fertile areas. Possessed of a huge size and strength, and of an obstinate disposition and given to stampeding, to the utter destruction of all obstacles or himself, the buffalo was incompatible with any degree of possession of the continent by white men, and with the higher productivity of the soil. He had to go. Survivors of the millions who once held so immense an area of the continent in fee simple will still exist in parks and forest reserves; but the buffalo of the wild plains is gone forever, and we, who see those times in the glamor of romance, can only say, "It had to be."



BUFFALO IN ASSINIBOINE PARK, WINNIPEG.

THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS

Has Marked the Christmas Season in previous years by the presentation :

- In 1901—Of a miniature sack of "No. 1 Hard" Manitoba Wheat.
- In 1902—Of a miniature sack of Reindeer Pemmican, made at Fort McPherson, a Hudson's Bay Company post, sixty-five miles within the Arctic Circle, and 2978 miles northwest of Winnipeg, accompanied by an illustrated booklet bound with a deerskin thong.
- In 1903—Of a Gopher's Tail, mounted, as a "good luck bringer," accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the Gopher, given in print for the first time.
- In 1904—Of a Pen made from a quill of a Canadian Wild Goose, with an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the Wild Goose, given in print for the first time.
- In 1905—Of a Flint and Steel, with an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the Origin of Fire, set forth in print for the first time, from a manuscript journal of an officer in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated in the year 1817.
- In 1906—Of a Pipe of Peace, with an illustrated booklet containing certain Indian legends of the origin of the Calumet, and some account of the usages in connection therewith.
- In 1907—Of a little Barrel of Flour, made at the Hudson's Bay Company's mill at Vermilion, 400 miles south of the Arctic Circle, from wheat grown in the Peace River country, with an illustrated booklet containing some account of wheat growing and flour milling, ancient and modern.
- In 1908—Of a package of Caviar from Lake Winnipeg, with an illustrated booklet containing some account of the history of Caviar, and a Cree legend of the Sturgeon, given in print for the first time.
- In 1909—Of a Beaver's Tooth, mounted, accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing some account of the Beaver's Works and Ways, of Indian Legends about the Beaver, and of Curious Old-World Beliefs of the Magical and Medicinal Powers of Castoreum and Beavers' Teeth.
- In 1910—Of a miniature Roll of News Print, accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing some account of Paper-making, from the ancient Papyrus, made from the reeds of the Nile, down to the modern paper made from Canadian Pulpwood.

Facts About the Free Press

WINNIPEG.

GROWTH OF CIRCULATION

	Sworn Average Circulation of the Daily Free Press	Sworn Average Circulation of the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer
1901	13,862	10,672
1902	15,341	13,640
1903	18,824	15,801
1904	25,693	15,654
1905	30,048	21,300
1906	34,559	23,816
1907	36,852	27,425
1908	37,095	27,050
1909	40,830	26,486
1910	46,181	27,187
1911 (10 months)	53,133	

VOLUME OF ADVERTISING CARRIED BY THE DAILY FREE PRESS

	%	Agate	Lines Display	Lines Classified	Agate	Total Lines
1902	3,553,501	1,334,038			5,187,512	
1903	5,009,616	1,794,551			6,803,110	
1904	5,027,321	1,973,352			7,007,576	
1905	5,820,450	2,152,625			8,013,075	
1906	6,067,050	2,717,625			8,784,675	
1907	6,201,300	2,938,209			9,139,500	
1908	4,115,550	2,071,875			6,190,125	
1909	4,962,858	2,789,200			7,752,058	
1910	6,517,130	3,213,152			9,730,283	
1911 (10 months)	6,736,195	3,154,956			10,161,151	

PRESS CAPACITY

The figures given represent the number of 16-page papers which can be printed in an hour.

1900 (Cox Duplex, limit 8 pages)	1,000
1901 (Hoe Pony Quad and Full Quad)	31,000
1911 (Two Sextuple Hoe Presses)	72,000

PAPER CONSUMPTION BY THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO.

	Pounds
1899	550,000
1900	644,640
1901	599,217
1902	1,290,192
1903	1,972,098
1904	2,791,354
1905	3,573,701

*10 months.

WINNIPEG

The Capital of the Province of Manitoba, the Financial Centre
and the Commercial Metropolis of Western Canada

Population (Assessor's figures)	132,655
Total Assessable Property, 1911	\$175,697,250
Rate of Taxation, 1911	13.25 Mills
Building Permits, 1911 (3 months)	\$15,848,650
Local Improvements, 1911 (10 months)	\$1,159,938
Area of Public Parks, 1911, Acres	13,699
Area of City, Acres, 1911 (no change)	13,699

Growth of Population

1871 (year of incorporation)	1,869
1885	19,374
1895	19,514
1898	39,381
1902	48,411
1903	56,711
1904	67,262
1906	79,975
1907	101,957
1908	111,729
1909	122,250
1910	135,000
1911	152,675

Growth of Assessment

1901 (real and personal property)	\$26,105,770
1902	28,615,810
1903	36,373,100
1904	48,211,950
1905	62,727,630
1906	80,511,725
1907	93,825,960
1908	102,790,170
1909	107,997,320
1910	157,608,220
1911*	172,667,250

*Real property only.

Bank Clearings

1901	\$106,350,720
1902	188,370,003
1903	216,108,006
1904	294,601,437
1905	369,868,179
1906	501,385,911
1907	599,667,576
1908	614,111,801
1909	675,175,910
1910	953,115,287
1911*	751,791,673

*9 months.

Inland Revenue Receipts

1901	\$ 537,958
1902	637,881
1903	775,783
1904	914,189
1905	1,000,687
1906	1,118,725

Building Permits

No. of Buildings	Value
1901	796
1902	1,708,557
1903	2,108,125
1904	5,689,100
1905	9,631,750
1906	10,180,150
1907	12,760,450
1908	17,577
1909	6,309,650
1910	3,343,760
1911*	2,256,335
1911*	1,136,200
1911*	158,8659

*9 months.

Customs Returns

1901	\$ 975,880
1902	1,192,169
1903	1,936,811
1904	2,601,271
1905	3,705,051
1906	5,650,071
1907	3,141,251
1908	4,139,021
1909	5,343,750
1910	6,001,621
1911*	6,154,875

*10 months.

Some Figures about Canada

Total Area of Canada	3,729,665 sq. miles
Land	3,693,909 "
Water	125,756 "
Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 miles in extent	

POPULATION

1901	5,371,315
1910	7,081,867
Canada began the 20th Century with the same population as the United States began the 19th.	

EDUCATION

No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	Expenditure
22,971	31,896	1,511,157	\$19,376,538

CANADIAN FINANCES—MARCH, 1911

Net Public Debt	\$340,012,052, or about \$18.91 per head
Total Disbursements	122,861,250
Surplus (Consolidated Fund)	16,500,000

CANADIAN POST OFFICE STATISTICS—1910

Number of Offices	12,887
Letters of all kinds despatched	501,186,000
Post Office Expenditures	\$10,275,717
Canada was the first country in the Empire to have penny postage.	

CANADIAN TRADE

Imports

	1910	1911
Home Consumption	\$309,756,698	\$391,852,692
Exports		\$172,247,540
Domestic	\$261,512,159	\$301,358,529
Aggregate Trade	\$551,268,767	\$497,196,365
		\$693,241,241
		\$769,443,905

United States Government Agencies in Canada. Also Consular and Trade, Fifty-seven Countries Trade with Canada.

CANADIAN BANK STATISTICS—To Sept., 911

Bank Clearings for Canada, Dec., 1910	\$6,114,039,801
Capital of Chartered Banks (paid up)	101,392,280
Total Reserve Fund	90,181,946
On Deposit in the Chartered Banks	970,063,488
Savings Deposits	377,591,045
of which \$57,534,348 was in the Government Savings Banks	

CANADIAN INSURANCE—1910

Life

Total Premiums	\$29,791,707
Amount in force	\$56,100,982

Fire

Policies in force	\$2,035,115,028
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CANADIAN WATER POWERS

According to Government estimate Canada has available 25,682,907 horse power in accessible localities.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES—1906

The capitalization of Canadian manufacturing industries as set forth in the returns of the special census taken in 1906, which are the latest statistics available, was \$816,585,028. The annual pay roll in that year was \$165,100,041. The production of manufactured goods in that year amounted to a total value of \$718,452,603.

CANADIAN TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Telephones	150,000
Telegraph wires, mileage	117,338
Telegraph Stations	3,000
Invested in Canadian Telegraphs, about	\$7,000,000

CANADIAN CANALS—1910

Tolls were abolished by the Canadian Government on April 27, 1907. Since then all canals and locks in Canada have been free.

Total tonnage of vessels passing through Canadian canals	30,702,087
Freight, tons	12,960,605
Passengers carried	326,574

CANADIAN FISHERIES

Value of fish caught in Canada, March, 1910	\$29,559,167
Men employed	50,357

CANADIAN MARINE

Total Navigation, 1909	32,000,000 tonnage
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Twenty-five thousand men are employed on the Great Lakes during navigation. Number of vessels arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports (exclusive of coasting) .. 33,719; tonnage, 49,701,993

CANADIAN MILITIA

Establishment, 1909, .. 51,560 Officers and Men, with 8,811 Horses
Canada has 36 Religious Denominations and 23,886 Churches.

Canada is the largest exporter of Cheese in the world

Canada was first in Wheat display at St. Louis, showing 150 varieties.
A Western Canadian won the prize at New York in 1911 for the best exhibit of Wheat.

Canada has largest Wheat yield per acre in the world—21.51 bushels in 1909,

Canada's total Mineral Yield, 1909\$90,415,763

Late Western Figures

ACREAGE UNDER GRAIN, 1911 (Estimated)

	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	Totals
Wheat	3,400,000	6,250,000	975,000	10,625,000
Oats	1,650,000	2,650,000	700,000	4,300,000
Barley	700,000	300,000	150,000	1,150,000
Flax	80,000	600,000	50,000	730,000

GRAIN CROP—1911

(Estimated)

Wheat	169,725,000 bushels
Oats	185,570,000 bushels
Barley	33,300,000 bushels
Flax	6,620,000 bushels

ELEVATOR CAPACITY—1911

Head of Lakes	25,450,400 bushels
Interior	51,282,000 bushels

WESTERN CATTLE TRADE

	Exported	Local Sales	Stockers (East)	Feeders	Butchers	Total
1910	48,511	67,740	1,211	32,191	39,845	189,498
To Nov. 15, 1911	10,062	54,681	2,733	5,177	13,690	86,343
Total value of Cattle					\$9,568,411	

SHEEP RECEIVED AT WINNIPEG

1910	30,775	Average price per head	\$6.30
To Nov. 1911	33,097	Average price per head	\$6.31

HOGS RECEIVED AT WINNIPEG

1910	91,626	Average price per head	\$7.33
To Nov. 1911	71,561	Average price per head	\$9.07 1/2

INCREASE POPULATION OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES SINCE 1901

Census 1911

Manitoba	199,480
Saskatchewan	362,229
Alberta	289,897
Total	861,606

IMMIGRATION INTO WESTERN CANADA

	1910	1911
From Great Britain and Ireland	59,700	143,742
From other Countries	45,206	16,111
From United States	103,798	521,151
Total	208,704	741,004

In five years ending March 31st, 1911, immigrants have brought cash or settlers' effects into the country as follows:

British—Cash	\$ 90,110,100
" Settlers' Effects valued at	15,455,200
United States—Cash	187,712,609
" Settlers' Effects, valued by customs officials	139,098,600
Non-English Speaking—Cash	2,305,000
Total	\$ 355,280,609

Total Arable Land in three Provinces, 157,616,578 acres. Allowing for root crops, hay and gardens, less than 10,000,000 acres or 5.5 per cent of the total arable land is yet under cultivation.

Prof. Saunders estimates that Western Canada has 171,000,000 acres of wheat lands.

The three Prairie Provinces have 5,000 Schools and 160,000 Pupils. Western Canada has 600 Branch Banks.

NEW RAILWAY MILEAGE IN WESTERN CANADA

Construction in 1911:

Grading—		
C.N.R. (11 lines)	6,750	miles
C.P.R.	5,000	"
G.T.P.	2,695	"
G.N.	100	"
Steel Laid—		
C.P.R.	375	"
C.N.R.	600	"
G.T.P.	205	"
G.N.	75	"
Total present Railway Mileage in Western Canada.	15,511	miles



